

SENATE RESOLUTION 96—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED TO HONOR DR. EDGAR J. HELMS

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 96

*Resolved,*

**SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT A COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP SHOULD BE ISSUED TO HONOR DR. EDGAR J. HELMS.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds the following:

(1) Dr. Helms was born in a wilderness lumber camp in upstate New York on January 19, 1863, and passed away on December 23, 1942, at the age of 79.

(2) Dr. Helms established the Church of All Nations in Boston's troubled South End to provide a spiritual haven and a center for job training for the poor and destitute.

(3) In 1902, Dr. Helms founded Goodwill Industries, Inc. (in this section referred to as "Goodwill"), a nonprofit organization established to collect unwanted clothing and household goods from Boston's wealthy citizens to allow poor immigrants to repair them for resale, thereby giving employment to relatively unskilled people as well as giving them a source of inexpensive clothing and other goods.

(4) Dr. Helms often denied himself basic comforts to save money for larger purposes.

(5) In the mid-1930's, Goodwill changed from a work relief organization to one that primarily served people with disabilities.

(6) Goodwill played a key role during World War II by providing workers who produced many basic necessities for the war effort.

(7) Goodwill serves people with physical, mental, and emotional disabilities, and those who face extraordinary barriers to employment such as those who are in poverty, including those who receive public assistance or who are homeless, and those without any work experience.

(8) Goodwill provided services for more than 440,000 people in 2000, and more than 77,000 of them became employed as a result of the assistance Goodwill provided.

(9) For almost 100 years, Goodwill has benefited millions of Americans by fulfilling the mission set out by Dr. Helms in his message of "Not Charity But a Chance".

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee should recommend to the Postmaster General that a commemorative postage stamp be issued in 2002 to honor Dr. Edgar J. Helms.

**SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL TO CITIZENS' STAMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the chairperson of the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I introduce today a resolution proposing a commemorative stamp honoring Dr. Edgar J. Helms and the 100th anniversary of the founding of Goodwill Industries. I am pleased to be joined in this effort by my good friends Senators LUGAR, DURBIN, KENNEDY, and SNOWE.

Next year marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of Goodwill Indus-

tries. This non-profit organization was founded in Boston's South End by Dr. Edgar Helms who began Goodwill to provide "Not a charity, But a Chance" for those in need. Goodwill began by collection donated clothing and household goods and having them repaired by the disabled and the extremely poor. This work is still central to Goodwill's operations. For four decades, Dr. Helms labored to provide opportunities for those in need, telling his employees to "be dissatisfied with [their] work until every handicapped and unfortunate person in [their communities had] an opportunity to develop to his fullest usefulness and to enjoy a maximum of abundant living."

Today, Goodwill is an international movement, providing services for over 440,000 people each year in almost every state in the nation, as well as more than 50 countries. In 2000, more than 77,000 people found employment as a result of the assistance provided by Goodwill. Goodwill has been commended by every U.S. President since Truman, and the first full week of May is traditionally proclaimed "Goodwill Industries Week." Dr. Helms's foundation remains an exceptional example of how capitalism and community activism can work together to improve life for all segments of society. In honor of the 100th anniversary of Goodwill in 2002 and of Dr. Helms's long-lasting contributions to the nation's poor and disabled, I am proud to offer this resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States Postal Service issue a commemorative Stamp honoring Dr. Edgar J. Helms.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 97—HONORING THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS AND COLONEL CHARLES YOUNG**

Mr. DEWINE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 97

Whereas the 9th and 10th Horse Cavalry Units, (in this resolution referred to as the "Buffalo Soldiers") have made key contributions to the history of the United States by fighting to defend and protect our Nation;

Whereas the Buffalo Soldiers maintained the trails and protected the settler communities during the period of westward expansion;

Whereas the Buffalo Soldiers were among Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, and crossed into Mexico in 1916 under General John J. Pershing;

Whereas African-American men were drafted into the Buffalo Soldiers to serve on harsh terrain and protect the Mexican Border;

Whereas the Buffalo Soldiers went to North Africa, Iran, and Italy during World War II and served in many positions, including as paratroopers and combat engineers;

Whereas in the face of fear of a Japanese invasion, the Buffalo Soldiers were placed along the rugged border terrain of the Baja Peninsula and protected dams, power stations, and rail lines that were crucial to San Diego's war industries;

Whereas among these American heroes, Colonel Charles Young, of Ripley, Ohio, stands out as a shining example of the dedication, service, and commitment of the Buffalo Soldiers;

Whereas Colonel Charles Young, the third African-American to graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point, served his distinguished career as a member of the Buffalo Soldiers throughout the world, traveling to the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, Haiti as the first African-American military attache for the United States, Liberia and Mexico as a military attache, Monrovia as advisor to the Liberian government, and several other stations within the borders of the United States, holding commands during most of these tours;

Whereas Colonel Charles Young took a vested interest in the development of African-American youth by serving as an educator, teaching in local high schools and at Wilberforce University in Ohio, and developing a military training ground for African-American enlisted men to help them achieve officer status for World War I at Fort Huachuca;

Whereas Colonel Charles Young achieved so much in the face of race-based adversity and while he fought a fatal disease, Bright's Disease, which eventually took his life; and

Whereas there are currently 21 existing chapters of the 9th and 10th Cavalry Association, with 20 domestic chapters and 1 in Germany: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the Senate—

(1) honors the bravery and dedication of the Buffalo Soldiers throughout United States and world history;

(2) honors 1 of the Buffalo Soldiers' most distinguished heroes, Colonel Charles Young, for his lifetime achievements; and

(3) recognizes the continuing legacy of the Buffalo Soldiers throughout the world.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 98—DESIGNATING THE PERIOD BEGINNING ON JUNE 11 AND ENDING ON JUNE 15, 2001 AS "NATIONAL WORK SAFE WEEK"**

Mr. BOND submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 98

Whereas Congress believes that 100 percent of workplace injuries are preventable when employers and employees work together;

Whereas both employer and employee attitudes and awareness are essential to maintain an injury-free workplace;

Whereas the total nationwide workplace accident costs in 1998 were \$122,600,000,000, with a national average of \$28,000 per disabling injury and \$940,000 per work-related death;

Whereas workplace injuries also carry indirect or hidden costs that cannot be calculated, such as property damage, lost production, and modified duty; and

Whereas the period beginning on June 11 and ending on June 15, 2001 will be declared Work Safe Week in the State of Missouri: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the Senate—

(1) designates the period beginning on June 11 and ending on June 15, 2001 as "National Work Safe Week" to be recognized by employers and employees committing themselves to creating an injury-free workplace;

by employers and employees taking all necessary steps to achieve this goal; and by employers and employees developing the habits and approaches that will lead to injury-free workplaces throughout the entire year; and

(2) requests the President to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 99—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF THE OLYMPICS

Mr. CAMPBELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 99

Whereas for over 100 years, the Olympic movement has built a more peaceful and better world by educating young people through amateur athletics, by bringing together athletes from many countries in friendly competition, and by forging new relationships bound by friendship, solidarity, and fair play;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee is dedicated to coordinating and developing amateur athletic activity in the United States to foster productive working relationships among sports-related organizations;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee promotes and supports amateur athletic activities involving the United States and foreign nations;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee promotes and encourages physical fitness and public participation in amateur athletic activities;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee assists organizations and persons concerned with sports in the development of athletic programs for amateur athletes;

Whereas the United States Olympic Committee protects the opportunity of each amateur athlete, coach, trainer, manager, administrator, and official to participate in amateur athletic competition;

Whereas athletes representing the United States at the Olympic Games have achieved great success personally and for the Nation;

Whereas thousands of men and women of the United States are focusing their energy and skill on becoming part of the United States Olympic Team and aspire to compete in the 2002 Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, Utah;

Whereas the Nation takes great pride in the qualities of commitment to excellence, grace under pressure, and good will toward other competitors exhibited by the athletes of the United States Olympic Team; and

Whereas June 23, 2001 is the anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympic movement, representing the date on which the Congress of Paris approved the proposal of Pierre de Coubertin to found the modern Olympics: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of the Olympics;

(2) calls upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympic movement; and

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe such anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President. Today I submit a resolution to recognize and support the United States

Olympic Committee and the 2002 Olympic Games.

There are several reasons why I have a particular interest in the Olympic Movement and the U.S. Olympic Committee. I am the only Olympian in the United States Senate and Congressman JIM RYAN and I are the only two current Members of Congress to have been members of an Olympic Team.

Years ago, I founded the U.S. Olympic Caucus with former Senator Bill Bradley and former Congressman Tom McMillan. In addition, the United States Olympic Committee is headquartered in Colorado Springs, CO, along with the Olympic Training Center. Many athletes are currently training at that facility for future Olympic Games and especially in preparation for the 2002 Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, UT.

As I look back on the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo, Japan, I remember how proud I was to be on the U.S. Olympic Team. Carrying the United States flag in the closing ceremonies was one of the greatest experiences of my life. I remember how proud I was to be an American and an Olympian. I hold that moment in my heart and relive it at each new Olympic Games to this day.

The Olympic motto is “Swifter, Higher, Stronger” and with that ideal, the Olympic Movement brings out the very best in all of us, athletes and spectators alike. I believe, along with the United States Olympic Committee, that competition and the athletes are the heart and soul of the Olympic Movement. This is the reason that I offer this resolution today.

The United States Olympic Committee is to be highly commended for the prompt and decisive action it took after accusations of inappropriate solicitations surfaced. It is also to be commended for establishing the fully independent, United States Anti Doping Agency, USADA, to address the important issues of athlete doping detection, prevention and education. USADA is also headquartered in Colorado Springs and is leading the way for world anti-doping measures.

I know how much good the games do for young men and women and for our country. I am convinced the United States Olympic Committee has done everything in its power to get to the bottom of allegations, punish those who deserve it, and return the focus of the Olympic Movement back where it should be, with the athletes.

Most people don't realize that unlike many of the world's Olympic teams, the U.S. Olympic Team gets not one dime of Federal money to subsidize its sports operations. Our Olympic Team is solely supported by the contributions of millions of Americans and American businesses and corporations which are dedicated to the Olympic Movement.

The Olympic Movement will endure and prosper only by the continued vigilance and the ongoing commitment of organizers and supporters, and by our unwavering support of the athletes who are the future of the modern Olympic Games.

As we begin the countdown towards the 2002 Olympic Games, my resolution would designate June 23, 2000, as Olympic Day in recognition of the anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympic Movement. I urge my colleagues to support prompt passage of this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 44—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING NATIONAL PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY

Mr. FITZGERALD (for himself, and Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. CON. RES. 44

Whereas on December 7, 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy and Air Force attacked units of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii;

Whereas 2,403 members of the Armed Forces of the United States were killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor;

Whereas there are more than 12,000 members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association;

Whereas the 60th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor will be December 7, 2001;

Whereas on August 23, 1994, Public Law 103-308 was enacted, designating December 7 of each year as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day; and

Whereas Public Law 103-308, reenacted as section 129 of title 36, United States Code, requests the President to issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government, and interested organizations, groups, and individuals, to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff each December 7 in honor of the individuals who died as a result of their service at Pearl Harbor: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Congress, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, pays tribute to—

(1) the United States citizens who died in the attack; and

(2) the members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Madam President, I rise today, with my colleague Senator SMITH of New Hampshire, to submit a concurrent resolution honoring the American servicemen who were attacked by the Japanese Imperial Forces at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Senator SMITH submitted a parallel resolution last year but has allowed me to take the lead on this matter this year in light of the special significance of Pearl Harbor remembrance day to my family.